

# The Washington Times

TEXTILE AND D STREETS NORTHWEST.  
Published Evening and Sunday.

FRANK A. MUNSEY

Daily, one year.....\$3.00  
Sunday, one year.....\$2.50

The Times is served in the city of Washington and District of Columbia by newsboys, who deliver and collect for the paper on their own account at the rate of 6 cents a week for the Evening, and 5 cents a copy for the Sunday edition.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1904.

## The Anglo-Saxon Theory.

Mention is made often of the possibility that the Anglo-Saxons will ultimately be the rulers of the universe. This belief is denounced by some writers as a fad, and the expression of it due to racial ignorance. The criticism is only in part fair.

A mistake is made in the use of the term "Anglo-Saxon." The union of the Angles with the free-booting Saxons produced a strong race, and traces, of course, remain. There is a considerable element that can follow its line of ancestry back to this association. It is not, however, a distinct element untouched by other strains.

The careless writer in saying "Anglo-Saxon" means nothing but English-speaking peoples in distinction from the Latin. He is trying to group the residents of England, America, and Australia, together with the colonial offshoots of these several aggregations, and weld them into one force, this force tending to domination. In this there are many reasons for supposing such writers to be correct.

It is not to be gathered from such theory that any grand social cataclysm is due or ever will be due. The vital contest may be but in silent, implacable process of evolution, ever tending to elimination of the unfit. The world is getting so small that the belief it must one day be essentially under a single control is not illogical. It is too small as the abiding place indefinitely of several and conflicting standards of civilization. The standard that shall prove itself better than the rest may some day be the solitary one remaining.

The spread of the English language, and with it the school of thought which finds in this language the medium of expression, is a notable sign. It is this the writer has in mind when with fair intent, but lack of accuracy, he foretells the triumphal survival of the "Anglo-Saxon."

## Probably Cooler.

Out in Milwaukee, a thriving and energetic settlement on the shore of Lake Michigan, the publishers of the daily newspapers make time for leisure and enjoy it together. They publish every autumn the most unique magazine which comes to the exchange table. It is called "Once A Year," and there is not a dry page in it.

Even crystal gleans in the sunshine, however, and so bright it is no wonder that a few paragraphs which deal with our fellow-townsmen, Willis L. Moore—a member of the club—stand out beyond their fellows, even in "Once A Year." We quote them entire:

It may interest my old friends of the Milwaukee Press Club to know that, not long ago, I read my own epitaph. It was published in a small rural paper. As near as I remember, it stated that the weather man lay dying. He had gathered about him the few friends who had remained loyal to him during his professional career, and after distributing among them the large estate that he had accumulated from a small department salary and a large annual appropriation, he said:

"And now, my dear friends, I want you to erect over my grave a beautiful monument, one whose peak shall pierce the clouds that have delighted to study, and whose base shall be broad and deep, and I want you to place thereon this simple inscription: 'Probably Cooler.'"

What could the most fanciful add to that? What could be more appropriate when the snow, the beautiful snow, chokes our drains and blocks our streets? It makes him dearer to the whole city to know that Prof. Moore saw the point of the joke.

Yet, if only he gives us good weather for the inauguration, we will consent to blue pencil that "probably."

## Some Army Contrasts.

The soldiers fighting for the Czar are paid 12 cents a month, and the Japanese get only 60 cents. Both these countries are in all respects so different from the United States that the contrast may not be so significant as others. It is upon the realization that the French soldier's pay is \$1.74, the German, \$2.50, and the English, \$7.14, that the fact that America's soldiers have a rather happy lot becomes clear. They get \$13 in time of peace, with a 20 per cent increase in time of war. They are better clothed, better fed, and better sheltered than any other troops in the world.

It is true that \$13 a month is not a large income, but under the circumstances it is larger than it seems. It spares the soldier all the ordinary expense of living, and such are the allowances that the men easily may save not only their wages but a portion of the allowance. Then there is an increase of pay commensurate with length of service, and, to the intelligent and fairly educated, the chance of advancement.

For these reasons, the boast that

the American soldier is the best soldier is not idle. He has a right to the retention of his self-respect, and he is always a volunteer. The requirements for entrance are so severe that only a class above the average can pass the examinations. The army has never yet been put to any test and failed. The country has reason for pride and confidence in it, and can smile at the howling agitator who fancies he sees in the little army, a civilian commanding, a source of danger.

## The District in the House.

Our news columns announced yesterday that the temper of the House of Representatives is set irreconcilably against the loan of any sum to the District of Columbia for any long period of time.

On arguments which need not be considered at this time, the Representatives seem to have concluded that instead of a single loan sufficient to put the District finances on a business-like basis it will be better to advance as much money as may now be needed on the theory of repayment after about five years. With this, if the House has its way, the District must be content.

This determination is, of course, not final. On the contrary, likelihood is that the legislation which is enacted will bear the distinct impress of the Senate, and the community will watch the progress of the District appropriations act in the earnest hope that the Senate will enable the District to put its finances in a cent, established order.

If, however, a loan no more than sufficient to complete the permanent improvements and yet keep the public schools open and protect the city is all that can be obtained, the District will do well to consider—not what it has failed to get, but the advantage of even this plan over the old one. It will not be necessary, then, to rob the Health Department, or the Fire Department, for the railway terminals, or to leave at the mercy of the elements a sewage disposal system now half constructed. It may be possible with such a precedent to finance all similar expenditures in the future independent of the District's running expenses. And if the sum advanced for five years—can hardly be less than \$5,500,000—cannot be repaid in five years, the situation can be met by a continuance of the loan. The plan is not without its redeeming qualities. But it is far from business-like.

It is harder to look complacently on the prospect that the House will deny the school teachers their much delayed increase in salaries. This is a cause easily within "the absolute necessities" which are to be the measure of this year's allowances. The schools can be kept going with the present allowance, exactly as Congress could be kept going with the allowances of 1850, but it is the height of folly to try the experience. Good teachers are leaving by the score. Men teachers are so few that it is possible for a boy to graduate without having sat under a single male instructor. And the present high standard of the schools depends almost entirely upon the devotion and self-sacrifice of men and women genuinely engaged in their work for the good of the community.

Retrenchment may be necessary. Probably it is. If it is, most of the reductions which the House committee has ordered are commended by common sense. But there is not a single reasonable objection to be urged against this increase in the pay of our teachers and the refusal of it by Congress will be an invitation to costly disaster.

## Peculiar Alignment.

It is seldom that the forces banded for reform find themselves allied with the forces that make reform necessary, yet such is the spectacle afforded by the battle over the army canal.

Nobody could asperse the motives of the women who sought abolition of the canteen. Their only fault was that of presumption. They professed knowledge of a subject concerning which their ignorance was profound. The men ought to have known better then, and both the women and the men have no excuse for not knowing better now. All the facts are against them; instead of acknowledging error and defeat they calmly waive the facts.

The keepers of dives where is sold the vilest of liquor, and where the associations are the worst, share in the triumph won by the reformers. They were made glad by the victory, for it was their victory. Formerly the soldier had drunk moderately of beer and light wines, in a place where decent environment was a restraint. Indignant at the loss of this privilege, and the apron-string leash, they sought entertainment in the deadfall that quickly came into existence to meet the new demand. There they were poisoned, body and soul. Nevertheless, the good folk who brought about the change still glory in the achievement, nor consider for an instant the ruin their meddling wrought. And swelling the chorus of exultation is the divekeeper, counting the gains the reformers made possible.

The matter is coming up in Congress. There will be a common hope

of the defeat of the divekeeper, even though his overthrow be a shock to the pride of his respectable allies.

## Refusing a Bribe.

From St. Paul comes the cheering tale of an offer of bribery spurned, and the would-be briber knocked down and thrown out. In these days of graft such an episode is refreshing, uplifting, a very sun-burst of righteousness.

As the surprised and baffled seducer of morals gathered himself up, there must have flitted through his mind, if of a literary turn, the old lines from Kemble's play:

Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love—why did you kick me down stairs?

During the civil war, so runs the tale, an officer was offered a high price to wink the other eye while a cotton was shipped, despite the blockade. He refused; the offer was raised, refused again, and still once more. At this point the officer asked for a transfer. He gave as a reason: "These fellows are getting too near my price."

Thus there are different ways of defying the briber, but the St. Paul method is the more spectacular, and, doubtless, more effective as an agency of reform. When a man tries to buy another's honor, and gets bootied, he understands the reasons, and will be cautious in future.

## Sweeping Changes.

Indications are that many changes will be made in the diplomatic service. The matter is of chief concern to the gentlemen who lose positions and the other set, who obtain these. The fact may be taken for granted that the appointees will be up to the high standard of attainment and capacity that is deemed requisite for positions of dignity abroad. An American to be ambassador must be equipped with fortune as well as diplomatic skill, for the income is small compared with the inevitable expense.

Much fault has been found with the consular service, and for the excellent reason that in some respects it has been bad. In numerous instances consular posts have been given out as political rewards and without regard for the fitness of the individual. To this circumstance has been due in some manner a lack of respect for the United States and a defiance of its authority, while citizens menaced in distant lands have sought shelter under some other than their own flag. Happily all such incidents belong to a page of history that is not likely to repeat itself.

In specific cases, a minister may get into a rut, or under new conditions that prevail may not rise to the occasion. Thus arises the need of new blood. When the President received the vote of popular confidence the country was expressing its wish for him to conduct its affairs, and no exception was made as to the diplomatic service. No apprehension exists but that such changes as he may make will be based on sound judgment as well as strong Americanism.

## Points in Paragraphs.

The storm that will keep one from a church falls to hurt the matinee.

If there were a roll call of cowards at Port Arthur, not a Russian or a Japanese would have to answer "Here."

Subway air seems to be good or bad according to which side of the controversy has retained the expert.

Henrik Ibsen has just had his familiar experience of not dying.

The first of January will be celebrated with unusual zest in New York. Hill gets out of politics then.

Of course, the Congressional policy of economy will embrace the salaries of members.

Emperor William is about to send an embassy to Mexico. Possibly he wants a zebra for the Berlin Zoo.

Socialists in the reichstag are having the customary relaxation of stirring up the animals.

A pastor at a little town near Brooklyn resigned his charge because the place was "too slow." To preach to people who habitually put out lights at 8 o'clock certainly must be a waste of energy.

Minister John Barrett informs the State Department that in Buenos Ayres shirts of rotten, poor quality cost \$10 a dozen in gold. Think of having to trust a laundry with such valuable material!

Terped boats are being shipped from this country to Russia. However, there is equal readiness to do as much for Japan. This country is neutral, but thrifty.

With each new development Mrs. Chadwick's bankers present more and more the aspect of victims of hypnosis.

With women excluded from the Patterson trial the lawyers find they can get down to business with less posing.

The "holiday" book seems to be one with an artistic exterior.

Any pauper can write a \$5,000,000 note, but only a genius among paupers could raise the price of a meal on it.

Somebody ought to endow a primary school for the instruction of aged bankers.

A gentleman gives up his seat in a car to a lady, but it irritates him to have to do so when other ladies could make ample room for her merely by sitting reasonably close.

The gentleman who kicked a would-be briber out of his office, might have added interest to the story by stating the size of the proffer.

# CONVICT LABOR TO DIG CANAL

Senator Dietrich Favors the Plan.

## NOT MONEY-SAVING SCHEME

Would Pay the Men and Transport Them to and From the Zone.

The employment of convict labor, under certain restrictive conditions, to cut the Isthmian Canal, is a project on which Senator Dietrich of Nebraska has some very pronounced views. He may use these as the basis for at least a piece of tentative legislation in the coming session.

"One of the important problems in the construction of the Panama Canal is the employment of labor," he said the other day to a friend. "Another is the building of the canal with the least possible loss of life. Modern sanitary methods will undoubtedly solve the latter, and I believe the employment of convict labor would help to solve the former."

### Army of Laborers.

"An army of 30,000 or 40,000 laborers would not be hard to raise. The difficulty would be in its selection, and in the improvement of the condition of the canal region. Trade unions have memorialized the Government to build the canal with union labor, and other organizations have sent to Washington the more liberal prayer that only American labor be employed."

"Laudable and patriotic as these requests are, it is doubtful if the canal could be built entirely under either plan. In the first place, it is questionable whether the trade unions of the United States can produce enough laboring men to carry on the work. In the second place, because of the fact that unemployed labor of any kind is today a comparatively scarce quantity in America, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to recruit the entire army in the States."

"With the number of men necessary has been variously estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000, it is certain that recent improvements in machinery will make possible the construction of the canal with one-half or one-third of the labor which would have been required when the work was first attempted."

### Convict Labor.

"In the State, Federal, military, and naval prisons of the United States are confined approximately 50,000 men, of whom 25,000 are idle or are employed on Government account at duties incidental to the care and maintenance of their places of confinement. Probably not more than half of the total number of prisoners are able-bodied."

"Drawing the line of physical disability still further, probably 25 per cent are able to withstand the adverse conditions of a tropical climate. In the Louisiana penitentiary it was found that 25 per cent of the prisoners were physically able to perform work in the southernmost swamps of that State, where they were successfully employed in building levees under the most adverse conditions prevailing anywhere in the United States. Taking these figures as a basis, it is estimated that upward of 10,000 prisoners would be available for employment on the canal."

### Not a Money-Making Scheme.

"Would your idea be purely the saving of money?" the Senator was asked. "No," he answered. "It would be in the interest of humanity quite as much. There always have been and always will be serious objections to the confinement, without employment, of persons who have violated the law. Our prison stockades are a safeguard to society, but they are of little value in the way of improving the morals of those confined within them."

### Pay for Work.

"Would you pay anything to the convicts who consented to go to the isthmus and work for the Government?" "Yes," they would have to be transported free to and from the zone, and an allowance should be made for their services. A fair rate of compensation would be, say, 25 cents a day for each day's actual work performed, 50 per cent of the sum to be paid to the prisoner in cash on landing in the United States or final discharge, the remaining half to be paid in two equal installments at the expiration of three and six months, respectively, after discharge. The last two installments might be made conditional on a man's not having been arrested or convicted of any misdemeanor between the time of discharge and the dates of payment. Such a plan would be an incentive to prisoners to engage in the work, and the pay allowed would give them a good cash fund with which to begin life anew after their liberation. It would enable them to seek honest employment, and not resort, as statistics show that many of them do, to crime immediately after their discharge."

"Serious objections might be made to the employment of convicts in Government works were it compulsory. It should be expressly provided that only when volunteered could the services of prisoners be accepted, and then only after an examination as to physical ability. Under military supervision prisoners could be well cared for on the isthmus, and the percentage of escapes would be no larger than now."

His rendering of a most interesting program on Friday was delightful. For breadth and beauty of tone, few violinists excel this artist. It is soft, velvety and soothing, musical at all times, true, ringing and accurate. While Mr. Miesch is a master of technique, it is in the quality and production of tone that he excels. His work on Friday was a source of genuine pleasure to his hearers.

His rendering of a most interesting program on Friday was delightful. For breadth and beauty of tone, few violinists excel this artist. It is soft, velvety and soothing, musical at all times, true, ringing and accurate. While Mr. Miesch is a master of technique, it is in the quality and production of tone that he excels. His work on Friday was a source of genuine pleasure to his hearers.

Madam Geneva Johnstone-Bishop will sing Gounod's "Ave Maria" at the offertory this morning, in St. Matthew's Church. The violin obligato will be played by Miss Minna Heinrich. Mrs. Bishop sang recently with great success at the first concert given by the faculty of the Washington College of Music. Miss Heinrich is a violinist of wide reputation and is regarded as one of the most finished artists Washington can claim as its own.

At the afternoon service at St. Matthew's Church today, Miss Grace Vincent, a new member of the choir, will sing a solo and assist in the chorale mandolin. The choir is under the direction of Miss Jennie Gleiman.

### THE ENGLISH OF IT.

The "Sun" tells of a German who, while walking along the streets in Fulton recently, heard somebody say there "would be some 'right smart' for sale there soon. A little while later he was heard telling people that there would be some very intelligent animals in town for sale in a few days. Kansas City Journal.

# MATTERS OF INTEREST TO WASHINGTON MUSIC LOVERS

MAE LUCILLE BUCKLER

JOSEF HOFMANN



Young Prima Donna Who Sang the Role of Carmen.

Members of the Rebekah Orchestra surprised their leader, H. W. Weber, on Wednesday evening. The occasion was Mr. Weber's birthday, and about forty members and their wives called on Mr. Weber at his home, 15 Eighth Street northeast, and spent the evening.

Mr. Weber was not expecting callers in such great numbers, and was particularly gratified that the orchestra had remembered him. Later in the evening B. J. Wrightman, assistant leader, presented Mr. Weber with a gold Masonic watch chain as a tribute from members of the organization.

Mr. Weber made a short speech, in which he thanked them heartily.

### Mrs. McKee's Recital.

The second students' recital by the pupils of Mrs. Henry Hunt McKee will be given on Wednesday evening, December 14, in the choir room of St. Michael and All Angels' Church. A program of much interest has been arranged by Mrs. McKee, whose song services at St. Michael and All Angels' have come to be notable events in the local music world.

### Miss Unschild Busy.

Miss Unschild, president of the University of Music, has returned to Washington from a trip West, where she went to fill concert engagements, and created a most distinct impression by her splendid work. While out of town she was engaged for an early recital in Pennsylvania.

Miss Unschild will leave Washington again today to play in several Southern cities and to deliver a music lecture. She will be home again on Thursday for the next lecture in the series at the university. On Friday Miss Unschild will play at a charity entertainment which is to be given in the New Willard, and on Monday next at the Western High School the second young people's matinee will be given at 2:15. These latter recitals will continue on each Monday afternoon.

As it can be readily seen, Miss Unschild's time is being rapidly and continually filled. She is giving much pleasure to Washingtonians in her entertainments, and their varied character gives everyone an opportunity to enjoy an hour or two of music very frequently.

### Friday Morning Club.

One of the interesting musical features of the past week was a recital at the Washington Club on Friday morning by Johannes Miesch, violinist. The recital was the regular meeting of the Friday Morning Music Club and the rooms were filled with members and their guests. Mrs. Lamasure, musical director of the club, furnished the accompaniments for the soloist.

Mr. Miesch is a member of the faculty of the University of Music, and is a distinguished violinist. He has been in Washington but a short time. However, in that period, on the few occasions he has been heard, he has established a large following of admirers among musicians and the general public.

His rendering of a most interesting program on Friday was delightful. For breadth and beauty of tone, few violinists excel this artist. It is soft, velvety and soothing, musical at all times, true, ringing and accurate. While Mr. Miesch is a master of technique, it is in the quality and production of tone that he excels. His work on Friday was a source of genuine pleasure to his hearers.

### Mme. Bishop to Assist.

Madam Geneva Johnstone-Bishop will sing Gounod's "Ave Maria" at the offertory this morning, in St. Matthew's Church. The violin obligato will be played by Miss Minna Heinrich. Mrs. Bishop sang recently with great success at the first concert given by the faculty of the Washington College of Music. Miss Heinrich is a violinist of wide reputation and is regarded as one of the most finished artists Washington can claim as its own.

At the afternoon service at St. Matthew's Church today, Miss Grace Vincent, a new member of the choir, will sing a solo and assist in the chorale mandolin. The choir is under the direction of Miss Jennie Gleiman.

### Comedy in Preparation.

The musical comedy, "Once On a Time," which was given so successfully here in November by the Lawrence Operatic Dramatic Club, will be repeated again some time this month. There will be a number of changes in the cast and chorus for this production.

The musical comedies, "A Regular Fix" and "Ringold's Nest," are in rehearsal by this club under the direction of Mr. Lawrence.

### Lecture on McDowell.

A lecture is contemplated early in January by Oscar Sonneck. Mr. Sonneck will speak at the Washington Club on McDowell and the compositions which have made this writer famous. The piano illustrations will be given by Stanley Olmsted.

### Concert on Tuesday.

A concert, far above the average of that usually given by local talent, has been arranged for Tuesday, December 13, in Hamilton M. E. Church. The concert is to be given under the auspices of the W. H. Proctor Sunday School Class and among the prominent entertainers who will participate are Dr. J. W. Bischoff, Miss Edna Scott Smith, mezzo soprano; Mrs. W. H. Shirliff, soprano; Miss Marie Louise Heinrich, pianist; William D. McFarland, tenor; Col. John Tvede, reader; Alexander S. Mosher, tenor; J. Henry Kaiser, and J. Walter Humphrey.

With this array of talent a most delightful program may be anticipated. The program will be under the direction of J. Walter Humphrey.

### Studio Recital.

George Lawrence will give a studio recital in the near future at his home, 131 Thirteenth Street northwest, assisted by his wife and pupil, Mrs. Amy Lawrence. A pianist and dramatic reader of note will also assist.

Mr. Lawrence, having severed his connection with the choir of the Church of Our Father, will devote most of his time to his opera and dramatic club composed mostly of his pupils. A musical comedy drama, and the opera "Chimes of Normandy," are in rehearsal. A large chorus is being organized for opera. Rehearsals are held Wednesday evening at 131 Thirteenth Street northwest.

### Saengerbund Concert.

The third musical entertainment by the Washington Saengerbund will be given tonight at the club house in C Street, when the following program will be performed:

Chorus—  
(a) "Nelle Was a Lady".....Foster  
(b) "Dixie".....Arr. by Van den Stucken  
Piano Solo—"La Fleuse".....Raff  
Norman Daly.  
Contralto Solo—"Salve Regina".....Bassini  
Miss Nellie O'Hare.  
Tenor Solo—"My Memories".....Tosti  
Melville D. Hensley.  
Barytone Solo—"The King of the Winds".....David  
Frank Rebeck.  
Soprano Solo—"The Masquerade".....Mascheroni  
Mrs. Helen Donohue De Yp.  
Euphonium Solo—"Theresa".....Walden  
Concert Polka—"The King of the Winds".....David  
(Member U. S. Marine Band.)  
Vocal Quartet—"Sancta Mater".....Bassini  
Mrs. De Yp, Miss O'Hare, William D. McFarland and Mr. Rebeck.

### A Brilliant Success.

"Le Cantori Napolitani," the new musical company which Miss Mary A. Cryder has organized, was introduced to society at the White House on Saturday evening, and was received with the greatest commendation on the part of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and their guests on that occasion.

The company has one of the most charming musical novelties ever heard here, in its Neapolitan songs and instrumental pieces as played by the street singers in Naples and Venice. During her visit to these Italian cities last summer, Miss Cryder made a careful study of this delightful and haunting music, and on her return to this country brought with her the various songs whose melody she had carefully mastered, and then formed Le Cantori Napolitani on the same lines as the bands of Italian singers.

The soprano soloist is Mademoiselle Jeanne Nuola, a finished artist who is a favorite in Europe and is rapidly becoming known in this country. She is accompanied by a mandolin quartet, consisting of William Edward Todd, Jr., mandolin; Walter T. Holt, mandolin; Arthur E. Yundt, violin and mandolin; and H. Ernest Gallaher, cello. Between Mademoiselle Nuola's songs various selection are played by this quartet. The music is memorized by the performers, and its artistic effect is very much heightened by the picturesque Italian costume in which they appear. Le Cantori Napolitani will prove them-



Plays at Columbia Theater on Tuesday.

selves a boon to hostesses in search of a novelty, and there is no doubt that they will be in great demand throughout the Washington season, as well as in New York where dates are already being arranged for them.

### Young People's Matinees.

The young people's matinees, begun last Tuesday afternoon at the Central High School, promise to become one of the most noteworthy educational features Washington has ever known. These recitals are given each week by the Unschild Quartet, of the University of Music, and combine works of all the great masters.

Miss Unschild, president of the University of Music, instituted the series with the indorsement of the Board of Education, and, with the exception of tomorrow, when Miss Unschild will be absent from the city filling concert dates, the recitals will be given every Monday afternoon at 2:15, in one of the high schools. The next recital will be at the Western.

Pupils of the various schools are asked to select the works which they desire to hear, and the quartet, so far as is possible, will comply with these requests.

### Ysaie Recital Wednesday.

Ysaie, who will appear at the Columbia Theater Wednesday afternoon, has been making a phenomenal tour of this country since landing a short time ago. In him one finds the blend of the purely classical and the ultra modern romantic. He does more than breathe the breath of life and beauty into old forms, and into conventional figures and ornaments.

By the wonderful quality of his tone, by the love that the violinist himself feels for this music, that which would otherwise be a succession of formulas, becomes a personal message charged with the highest poetic feeling. The word interpretation here means pedantic, for the music has a spontaneity, the freedom of an improvisation. It is as though the music were, for the first time, called into being.

Mr. Ysaie himself talks of abandoning the virtuoso's career to devote himself to orchestral conducting, for which he has a very rare gift. His program on Wednesday will include a number of interesting compositions.

### Feast Day Observed.

The choir of the Immaculate Conception Church has arranged a special program of music for today when the solemn feast of the church, which occurred last Thursday, will be celebrated in the presence of the high papal delegate, Mgr. Falconio.

At the solemn high mass which will be celebrated at 10:30 a. m., a boy's choir of eighty voices will chant the mass in the old Gregorian style of music which the Pope has ordered resumed in Catholic churches all over the world. Harry Wheaton Howard, organist and director of the choir, has trained the boys and their singing is exceptionally good.

Solemn vespers will be sung at 7 o'clock in the evening when the regular mixed choir will sing the following program: Psalms, Harrison Millard; "Ave Maria," soprano solo with violin obligato, Rachel-Guonod, Miss Bertie F. Hickey and Miss Emily King; "Magnificat," Marzou No. 2; "Alma Redemptoris," Millard, Miss Etta Wilson; "O Salutaris," Bassini, Miss Katherine Mullaly; "Tantum Ergo